SAVE

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Cuban Question Given Most Consideration.

The Senate on April 19, at 12:27 p. m. on the Cuban resolutions. The announcement of the signature of the Speaker to the the Cuban Republic. resolutions was made.

. Eight minutes afterward the Vice-President announced his signature to the reso-

In accordance with his announcement made the day before that he proposed to the fight to come next Fall would be all insist upon the independence of the Cuban | the other animals in the political "zoo" | fifty commissioned officers to provide for Republic, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered a against the elephant, and, as usual, the resolution to that effect, which was re- elephant would have his trunk with him ferred to the Committee on Foreign Rela- and occupy the center of the ring.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said the resoluvery sapient scheme of locking the door after the horse was stolen.

Mr. Allen declared that he was quite satisfied that, under the present arrange-States should at once take measures to of the bill this day was imperative. protect the island and its people.

of the sundry civil bill. Some lively passages were exchanged. when Mr. Cockrell said he wished Mr. the States the power to appoint company two copies of the desired declaration, pre Hale would use his great influence to get and regimental officers, which the bill, as pared by the Attorney-General. Ten minthe Republicans in Lae upon the pending

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that all republicans would be found in solid phalanx in support of their President and their

tions sent to him by Congress, at least no Hull, and the bill passed by a unanimous such information to that effect had reached him from "respectable sources."

Mr. Teller maintained that even to-day the United States. Should we recogniz: Cuban independence and give the patriots our moral support, he had no doubt they would be able to sustain themselves and gain their freedom.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, maintained that the signing to-day of the resolutions passed received a message from the House of by Congress and the transmitting of an Representatives announcing its agreement | ultimatum based thereon to Spain, was to the report of the Conference Committee | practically a recognition by this Government of the freedom and independence of

Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, paid a high tribute to the President, and said it was evident, from the speeches just delivered, that the political opponents of the Presi-

In the House, Mr. Hull, Chairman of the

tion reminded him of the very ancient and unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill he had introduced, at | proviso the request of the War Department, authorizing the President to call for volunteers. He explained that the Committee had ment, the Island of Cuba would pass into agreed to the measure at a special meetthe hands of 'financial cormorants and ing, and he had just had a message from financial buzzards," unless the United the White House saying that the passage Mr. Hull said that the Committee had

The Senate then resumed consideration | made only one important change in the That change reserved to the Governors of drawn, conferred upon the President, and was in harmony with the law of 1861. The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill.

party, and "that all Democrats and all tion authorizing the President to appoint

The bill reorganizes the Army into the three battalion formation and authorizes there was no necessity for intervention by the 24 regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,-800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of the 10 regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 16,457 men, and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-commissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service when at a maximum strength of

The increase of officers provided for in the bill is: First-Twenty-five Majors, as provided in the first section of the bill. These Majors are to be a permanent addident were aligning their forces and that tion to the commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Second-One hundred and the two infantry companies in the third battalion for each of the 25 regiments of infantry. Third-Eighty-four Second Lieuten ants, being one for each of the 84 batteries Committee on Military Affairs, asked of artillery when recruited to a war streneth. The bill contains the following important

Provided. That in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers or the militia of the country the President is authorized to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, as organized under the laws of the States and Territories,

including the District of Columbia." When the President's Message regarding bill as prepared by the War Department. the declaration of war reached Congress on Monday, Senator Davis had with him utes after the reading of the Message in the draft of the declaration, and the same being reported, was passed without a dis-Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.) criticised the sec- | senting vote, in one minute and 40 seconds Mr. Turpie delayed the Senate Committee members of other parties shall be found the staff officers, subject to confirmation by wanting to add a Cuban belligerency

The Senate passed the Army reorganiza-

How Gen. Polk Was Killed.

rainy, but in the early morning the clouds

rolled away and the sun shone forth with all

its glory. The Confederates stationed along

the crest of Pine Mountain were drying their

blankets. Across the valley was the 5th Ind.

battery, composed of two three-inch Rodman

rifled steel guns and four Napoleon 12-pound

Division, Fourth Corps, my regiment support-

ing the battery. Gen. Sherman rode up,

and, seeing the rebels on Pine Mountain,

ordered the two Rodman guns fired. The

command was immediately executed, and re-

sulted in the death of Gen. Polk. Sherman

and staff then rode on. The Chief of Artillery

rode up and inquired who had ordered the

firing. When told Gen. Sherman, he said:

He then commanded guns to be fired all along

the line, and the rebels hastened to pull down

their blankets and seek more comfortable

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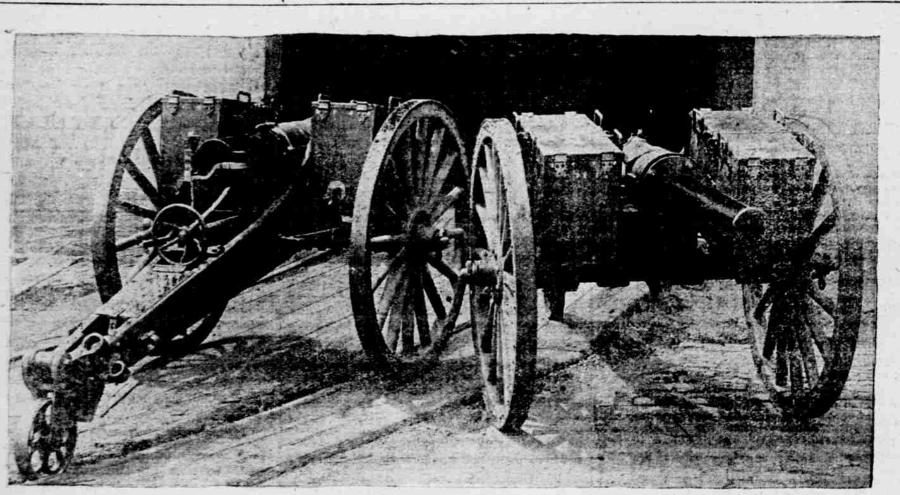
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positions,"

Comrade S. J. Arnold, replying to a recent



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These business-like-looking machines of destruction are popularly known as "landing guns," because they are taken ashore In row-boats or other light craft, and form an efficient support to blue-jackets and marines when landing to make an attack. The pieces here photographed are 3-inch rapid-fire guns; they shoot shrappel, and their range is about three miles. They are, of course,

country in all patriotic matters."

"I too, shall welcome the day when men of all parties may join with the President in support of patriotic policies," declared Mr. Cockrell; "but if the President swing along to his coat tails he will find himself greatly mistaken."

"We cannot imagine the Senator from Missouri swinging from the coat tails of

anybody," said Mr. Hale. 'No, and you never will," retorted Mr. Cockrell, hotly. He launched into an extended speech, in which he sharply attacked the Administration and Congress for their action on the Cuban question. Mr. Cockrell adverted to the purpose of the resolution passed early this morning, the President to call out volunteers. To intimating that it would enable those so | meet this defect Mr. Lacy offered an amendinclined to take advantage of the Cuban | ment, which was adopted, authorizing the

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, called Mr. Cockrell's attention to the fourth resolution. why it was that the Democrats of the the militia of the several States." The House, particularly, as a body voted against | Cuban resolutions contain the latter authe action for which they had been clamor- thorization.

Mr. Hale then called attention to the and lost. forecast he had made last Saturday night. which was in effect that the Democrats expect his forecast to be so soon subshould be incorporated in the resolutions. That amendment, Mr. Cockrell contended, was the only point in issue on the fina

"But the Senator will admit," persisted colleagues voted against the Cuban reso-

Mr. Cockrell, disdainfully, "is employing pettifogging tactics that are not worthy of a lawyer in a justice's court." "As a matter of fact," interjected Mr.

Spooner, "this whole business was a party play-a Democratic party play-and they can't put men on this side of the chamber in a hole by any exhibition of a "holier than thou policy on that point."

In the House, also, Mr. Hager, (Iowa, R., Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, brought in the Cuban resolutions. which had been enrolled under his personal direction. The Speaker immediately signed them, and as soon as the reading wholly inefficient. He declared that all of the journal was concluded, at 12:16 p. m., he announced his signature.

Mr. Grosvenor, as a question of personal editorial in a New York paper commenting | Linney amendment was defeated. upon his statement in the House on April

stances under which the statement was Pension Office of the War Department. made. He had been delighted with the record the Democratic party had made, and in the statement he had only meant that, as the present Administration had of the Military Affairs Committee, called or not at all. He had meant no reflection,

been assaulted. "In this connection," concluded Mr. passed without division. Grosvenor, "I desire to say I believe this a military sense and in the legislation bill be so amended as to provide that no necessary to carry it on, and I believe the man in the militia service should be com-

said that it was the first time in his long enter the service, although the great body experience in the Senate that he had of them would doubtless volunteer for the heard Congress threatened with an Execu- service. tive veto or had heard the Senate threat- The bill, after further discussion, was ened with a deadlock with the House of passed.

Representatives. During several days, he declared, it was ion was adopted. It soon became a law indirectly whispered about the Senate that by the President's signature. the President would veto the resolutions In the Senate on April 22, conference if they contained a provision for the recog- report on the volunteer army bill was nition of the Cuban Republic. He did not adopted. The same thing was done in the believe the President had ever authorized House. The President soon signed the any man to say that he would veto resolu- bill.

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supporting not the President alone, but the of the Senate, or authorizing him to assign amendment. This was voted down in exethese officers from the Regular Army, the cutive session with yeas 24, nays 38. The volunteer officers or the militia. Mr. Hull explained that the Committee the declaration passed. The President signed the document at 6:18 o'clock p. m.,

had unanimously agreed that past precedents should be followed, and the Govexpects me to be a tail to his kite and to ernors of States should retain the power to appoint all regimental officers. The joint resolutions passed by Congress authorizing the President to employ the militia force of the United States, he said, would not meet the present situation. He felt authorized to say that if we were to fight | Picket Shot, says: "The night had been this war it would be with the volunteer and

not with the militia forces. A question arose as to whether, under the provisions of the bill, additional legislation would not be necessary to permit President to raise volunteers when Congress shall have authorized him to do so, or when he has been authorized "to call smoothbores. I was a member of Co. B. Later, Mr. Hale interrupted him to inquire; into the actual service of the United States | 40th Ohio, then in the Second Brigade, First

Various amendments were submitted

Mr. Linney (N. C., R.) offered an amendment providing that nothing in the bill were opposed to any action. He did not should be construed to prevent companies and regiments from selecting their stantiated. Mr. Cockrell replied that when own officers. The power to select officers the question finally came before the Senate | to fill vacancies, he said, would be an init was on the particular matter as to centive to enlistment. The tyrannous diswhether the recognition of independence cipline of officers, he said, was more, 'We might just as well have some more fun.' dreaded by soldiers than the bullets and

bayonets of the enemy. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio, R.) vigorously opposed the amendment. Its adoption, he said, would sow a seed of sin that would Mr. Hale, "that he and 34 others of his grow up to death. "If I desired to make the army which is to fight this war a caucus of ward politicians," said he, "I "Oh! the Senator from Maine," responded

would adopt that amendment." Mr. Grosvenor referred to the experi ence of the late war, which, he said, was against such a system. More than onehalf of the officers elected at the beginning of the war, he said, had retired or been retired within a year on account of their unfitness.

Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, challenged this statement and referred to the experience of the Confederate army. This drew from Gen. Walker (Va., R.

the statement that his experience in the Confederate army had taught him that an army that elected its own officers was men were not brave. While all men would fight if properly disciplined and 1rd, many could not be counted upon in the hour of privilege, had read at the clerk's desk an danger when inefficiently efficered. The Another amendment was adorted tro

7 that "this war will be fought under the | viding that regimental and all other medibanner of the Republican Administration | cal officers should keep daily records of all of this Government, or it will not be fought officers or men sick or wounded, and that upon the disbandment of the organization Mr. Grosvener explained the circum- they should be filed in the liccord and In the Senate the sundry civil bill was

three years to run, the war which was up the resolution introduced a few days upon us must be fought during its life, ago and reintroduced to-day relating to the exportation of coal and other war materials. and had appealed to both sides of the After so amending the resolution as to en-House to stand by the Executive who had able the President not only to lay, but also to raise the embargo, the resolution was

The volunteer army bill was taken up. war will be energetically waged, both in Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, suggested that the response to call to arms will be unani- pelled to enlist by the vote of the company mous. There will be no political division." of which he is a member.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, explained that In the Senate on April 20 the sundry the matter suggested by Mr. Bacon would civil bill was considered. Mr. Teller re- be arranged by the Governors of States. All viewed the action of Congress upon the of the militiamen would not, of course, Cuban question. Coming down to the volunteer for service. No individual comspeech of Mr. Hale last Saturday night, he pany or regiment would be compelled to

In the House, the coal embargo resolu-

In the House on April 23 was passed the Army reorganization bill, at the urgent request of the President and Secretary of War. Some fear was expressed on the Democratic side that the bill might in-

THE

A Duty of the Loyal Home Workers. The discussion of the affairs of the United States, Cuba and Spain is a splendid eduthe House the proper committee adopted cational opportunity for the L.H.W. No one can complain that it is not a live topic. Besides its intense personal interest to us who have seen our battleship destroyed and our faithful sailors killed and wounded, there are hundreds of phases of history. economy, constitutional rights, geography, strategy, mechanics, sentiment, all opened up to one who intelligently reads the apers and magazines that teem with in-

> The hundreds of maps being published nd spread under our eyes make it invitable that we should learn a little ography. Sketches of our naval heroes and accounts of victories won by our ships force us to at least take glimpses into the

ormation on all these points.

While we all waited impatiently for some decision to bring the matter to a form, constitutional lawyers, Senators, Representatives and wise folks generally were discussing the meaning of the constitution, getting right down to the ground work of our Government over the question whether or not the President of the United States has the right to declare the independence of Cuba. It is a most interesting point, and involves deep thought as to the meaning of our Government and its Departments. deserve attention.

The new battleships and guns, their marvellous mechanism, is a matter of lively interest now in their day of trial. So to the L.H.W. we say, learn this chapter of our history by heart, learn what it means to us, to Ciba, to Spain, to the sa lors, officers, and soldiers; then as the years go by and again and again this period of our history comes up for discussion and reference, they will be authorities or the subject, because they lived in the midst of it and studied its every phase.

In Washington Now.

Washington is feeling this affair keenly, intense enthusiasm frevails, and many a sold or boy gets a "God bless you" from strange lips that wishthim well because he is in readiness loto fight for our Flag Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" are heard proceedings had lasted over an hour when | from every band, and one is as welcome as the other, and everyone is glad of both. The wives and mothers and sweethearts of the men who have gone forth in the ships or with the troops are alternately unhappy and triumphant that their loved ones are the ones to do wattle. Flags fly everywhere and the unusually quiet streets are crowded with people who watch the bulletin-boards and the militia as it drills and marches every night .- E. P. McElroy.

Dry Tortugas.

While everybody has read of Dry Tortugas, it may be of interest to know exactly where these keys are situated, and their value to the United States. The Tortugas are a group of 10 small, low islands, partly covered with mangrove bushes. They belong to Monroe County, Fla., and are situ-

On the southwesternmost island, called Loggerhead Key, stands a brick lighthouse, 150 feet high. There is also a smaller light for Dry Tortugas Harbor. This lighthouse stands inside Fort Jefferson, an important fortification on Gargen Key. Fort Jefferson is an hexagonal casemated work, designed to command the harbor lying in this group of Keys. It was commenced in 1816, and when the last war broke out was near completion. It is a half mile around, inclosing 13 acres, and having three tiers of gans, numbering in all over 500.

The Dry Tortugas served as a place of imprisonment for persons under sentence of court-martial during the late civil war. At one time there were about one thousand prisoners and fifteen hundred troops on this sand bank of 10 acres. Several criminals concerned in the con-

spiracy by which President Lincoln was murdered were confined here. The fort to-day is literally a hollow mockery. One shot from any first-class cruiser would, in all probability, crush in an immense casemate.

East Key is celebrated for the Spanish gold-laden galleon which was wrecked here | after the charge, in repulsing a second atin the 18th century. The lighthouse keeper

The word Tortugas (Spanish) means tur-

at Garden Key found, it is said, \$20,000 in

quent these keys in May to deposit their from the rebel fortifications. Blackburn eggs.-E. G. Bower. L. H. W. Notes,

The applications of John A. Clark, of J. Auburn, O., and of Ansel L. Berray, of Westfield, N. Y., for membership in the L.H.W. are hereby announced.

Under a Leaden Hail. Editor National Tribune: From the time

somewhere between 9 and 10 o'clock at night I was within a few feet of the cannon in the lunette at Resaca, Ga. What follows I take largely from a letter written the next day to my wife, from Resaca, before we began to gather up the dead; a letter of two full sheets written to the Sabbath school at Pontiac, Ill., of which I was the battle; also, a letter written to my wife in the field, near Cassville, Ga., on May 22. I say All three purported to give a full and complete history of the battle; in addition to these there is a page in my diary, written the morning after the battle, that also gives quite a full description.

capture these guns and hold them.

As to what shall be done with Cuba, its ing on down the hill towards the pontoons resources, its sufferings, its defense, these that were laid across the river. Thomas that were laid across the river. Thomas the stars shining brightly they need. Send your name and address that were laid across the river.

There were perhaps 40 or 50 men of the brigade at those breast-works; there were about 27 men of my own company. When we found that the brigade was falling back we fell back to the lunette. Shortly after we had fixed ourselves close

to the lunette, the Confederates moved back to their fortifications and immediately began firing upon us. We lay on the front and right of the lunette, with our faces to it, and the colors of the five regiments planted between the first and second can-

Serg't Hess had charge of the colors o entered just below his chin.

I immediately directed Serg't Miller, color guard), to take charge of the colors. ceased, the boys commenced to put their caps on ramrods and hold them up. As the

Lieut. Smith, of my company, who was beside the opening of the cannon on the ated over 40 miles west of the Florida | extreme right of the lunette, got very much excited in this gun practice. He had a Colt's revolver. I suggested to him that what he was doing was helping nothing, and would certainly result in his being wounded. Just then quite a number of Johnnies rose to fire at a cap that Henry Snider held up with a ramrod, and Lieut Smith, losing his presence of mind, jumped up and began firing at them with his Colt's revolver. A volley of bullets struck him. The names of some other of the boys of my company, and others that were present. that I can remember, are Winfield S. Kelly Corp'l James M. Chritten, William Sheets, F. G. Huetson, Martin D. Long, Jesse Massey, Aleck Sheets, C. C. Yetter, William

Perry, of Co. C., was with us for about half an hour after the brigade fell back, and he went back to them. Twenty-seven men of my company, with some others, helped to hold that lunette from half past one o'clock in the afternoon to about half past nine at night, when we were relieved. There were some members of Co. A, 79th Ohio, with us; among the num-

Holding a Dangerous Position for Hours

that cannon charge was commenced until Superintendent, about 10 or 15 days after

We formed in line for this charge a few minutes after 1 o'clock. Col. Case came to the right of the regiment where I was in command of Co. A, with Adj't P. D. Plattenburg. Col. Case pointed out to me the was there; that the object of the charge was to drive the enemy from the works and We made the charge. On arriving at the

limette the gunners immediately threw up their hands and surrendered. We rushed through to the breastworks of the enemy. The firing that was doing us the damage came from our right, and the rear of the fortifications. After passing the lunette we came to the fortifications which passed to the right along the edge of the rising ground, considerably to the rear of us. The enemy had left; they were fully a hundred yards to the rear of their fortifications, go- to the ground. I turned over on my back, to what combination of medicine would be Sutliff, of my company, was killed in that

back was given, some of the comrades near him said he heard the command and rose to take out the colors. He was right in front of the opening where the first cannon on the right of the lunette protruded, and there he was killed by a bullet, which

my company (he was one of the detailed Three times that afternoon the Confederates charged our lines and attempted to capture the guns; the last time was just after dark, and shortly afterward they left their intrenchments. About an hour, or about half past two o'clock, sometime after the first charge and the firing had Johnnies would rise to shoot, they would shoot, and they killed quite a number of

L. Miller, Benjamin Thompson. Capt.

ber Joseph H. Blackburn, of Co. A, who lay at my side. Somewhere about an hour tempt of the enemy trying to take the cannon, he was wounded. In front of the lunette was a patch of hazel brush, in which we were laying, and which in part tle, and refers to these animals, which fre- | concealed us from the firing on our right,

was shot by a bullet coming in this direction. I heard the thud of the bullet as it struck him. Shortly afterwards I discovered he was bleeding to death. He talked about and prayed for his wife and chil-

Write at Once to CORNISH & CO., (Manufacturers of High Grade Washington, N. J.

dren, as I thought, though the voice was very weak. His blood saturated my clothing from my neck to my boots. There was no opportunity to shift my position, and each THAT CANNON CHARGE.

volley of the enemy's bullets seemed to cut the hazel brush closer to our backs. Besides Blackburn, Smith and Hess, I do not think anyone was killed or seri-

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GASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS to suit your circumstances. Planes and Organs shipped on thirty days' trial in your own home under our special warrant for twenty-five years. NO MONEY REQUIRED in advance, Safe delivery to purchaser guaranteed.

ously wounded during the afternoon's fighting. The second charge and attempt of the Johnnies to capture the cannon was somewhere about 4 o'clock and the last charge they made was after dark. Shortly after this last charge they vacated their breastworks, leaving only a light skirmish- or picket-line in our front. An hour or more after dark we heard the music of a band in our rear. I copy now from the letter written by me to the Sabbath school, in which

"About a mile in our rear, soft and sweet music was borne to us upon the evening breeze and steadily drawing nearer, gathering strength and increasing in volume, until it was evident to us it was approaching. It was our relief. You cannot imagine our feelings; we had lain there so many hours in doubt; no one of us knew whether there was help within reach, if needed; but now all was secure. We knew also direction of the lunette and told me what there had been hard fighting on our right and left; but none knew the result. All became quiet, the firing for a time had ceased, and amid the stillness came the form of nervous debility, lost strength, lack music again. It was our 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'Yankee Doodle,' and with uncertainty which such men are peculiarly these strains so welcome to the ear came liable to, and restores the organs to natural a shout of such volume that it seemed as if our entire army was there. There was nothing to get this wonderful formula it no longer a doubt, all was well and safe; would seem that any man, suffering from victory was ours.

> down thought I never saw the heavens to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 123 Hull ok more beautiful. I thought of the Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you song we have so often sung together, 'Beautiful Star.' I thought of the Sabbath wish to make use of the prescription by school, of friends at home, of friends in Heaven, and of all the blessings God had bestowed on us. "Just before me and close around the

colors of our regiment lay five or six brave men, dead, and just by my side so close that my foot lay across his, lay a man whom I had seen die. * * * Somewhere about 10 o'clock an officer purporting to belong to a Pennsylvania regiment came to me. and said they were there to relieve us. I got up what men were there with me and There is no doubt about the offer being the 129th Ill. When the command to fall the colors that were in our possession, belonging to nearly all the regiments of the brigade, and started to the rear. There never was a time from half past one o'clock. or shortly thereafter, when the brigade retired, to the time that we were relieved, at near 10 o'clock, that there were any troops of our side in sight of where I lay. We re mained there and held those guns because Col. Case said that was the object of the charge."

I believe that at the time the comrades say they took those guns out of the lunette. "pulled them out with ropes," that there was no enemy in front of them, except here and there a picket, and that for more than half an hour before they arrived there the enemy had taken their departure, and I told the officer who relieved me that I was satisfied there was no enemy in front .-Joseph F. Culver, Captain, Co. A, 129th Ill., Emporia, Kan.



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Mrs. Longwed (yawning -Oh, cear? I wonder if the angels ever get sleepy? Mr. Longwed-You never did when I was courting you, darling. Then the old rascal kissed his wife and went to the club without a struggle.

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I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is nature's own remedy and I will giarly send it free to every suffering woman. Address Manel E. Rush, Joliet, III.

War into Africa. Detroit Free Press.

"Your wife is somewhat strong-minded, isn,t she, Littlejohn?' "Strong-minded? A furniture-polish peddler came here yesterday, and in five minutes' talk she sold him some polish she had made herself."

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